NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1875.

EMIGRATION COMMISSION. MISMANAGEMENT CHARGED BY AN EX-COM-

MISSIONER. TESTIMONY OF EDMUND STEPHENSON BEFORE THE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE-ACCUSATION OF IN-EFFICIENCY AND RECKLESS EXPENDITURE-RE-DUCTIONS OPPOSED-WASTE OF MONEY IN BUY-ING SUPPLIES-ABUSES IN THE LABOR BUREAU-INFLUENCE ON THE LEGISLATURE CONCERNING

Some further developments of interest were elicited yesterday by the Legislative Investigating Committee appointed to inquire into the conduct of the Emigration and Quarantine Commissions. Edmund Stephenson, who, until a short time ago, was an Emigration Commissioner, gave testimony in regard to the administration of his late associates. He charged them with inefficiency, extravagance, carelessness in management, and with winking at the grossest abuses in the Labor Bureau and at

THE TESTIMONY.

The first witness was Edmund Stephenson,

who testified substantially as follows: I was a Commissioner of Emigration from May 19, 1873, until May 17, 1875; I have had no official inform tion that my resignation has ever been accepted, yet I don't feel that I am still a member of the Beard; the sums paid for salaries in the year 1874 at Castle Garden amounted to \$74,177 71, and at Ward's Island to \$44,583 57; I consider that they were unnecessarily large and uncalled for; many times while a member of the Board I tried to have them reduced. About 1873, when immigration began to fall off. I proposed to the members of the Board to make some changes for the purpose of econemy. Among the proposed changes were the dispensing with the clerk of the Irish Society and other sinecures Finally a resolution was passed that the subject should should be referred to the Castle Garden and Ward's Island Committees. They were requested to report desirable reductions to be made at both places. I was Chairman of the Ward's Island Committee, and called a meeting at which I proposed to cut off all free boarders. It had been the practice to give the orderlies, sweepers, and all the employes the same subsistence as the superintendents and officials; I proposed to let them have only be saved to the Commission. There was great opposition to the reduction at first, but the resolution finally passed. It took effect on Nov. 1, 1873. No sweeping changes were made by the Commissioners when they came into office, and the old routine of matters remained undisturbed. When Mr. Webster was appointed Superin tendent I believed his services were necessary, but afterward concluded that his place was a sinceure. When I resigned my position I considered the force employed at Castle Garden and Ward's Island unnecessarily large. To illustrate: In the Managing Department one or tw four or five that were paid. The number of men employed at Ward's Island should have been reduced. The or Bureau could have been dispensed with and done no harm. As if was conducted all the time I was in the on, the Labor Bureau was a simple disgrace. No discrimination was made in regard to the persons seeking employment. All who asked to be taken in were accommodated. People came here from Sag Harbor, Oswego and distant parts of the State; transportation was paid by the Commission, and in some cases men and women, who could not get the high prices they wanted, remained under care of the Board for months. They would refuse to take \$10 and \$12 a month beside their board, and I have known cases where persons have been to 18 different places in a year. They would return at the end of each e to the Labor Bureau, which would take care of them until they got the high-priced places that suited, or falling that, remained permanent boarders. I tried to remedy those abuses, and told the Superintendent of the Bureau to discharge these "revolvers," but an every case they were reinstated by the order of Commissioner Lynch. Being asked to furnish the names of persons who had conducted themselves in the manner stated, the witness read a long list of persons who had obtained from 6 to 13 different places in the course of a single year, and

GENERAL INEFFICIENCY AND EXTRAVAGANCE. missioner Starr, and indersed by me, that the Bureau was simply a receptacle for dissolute women, who would sally forth upon the Battery at night and make themselves obnoxious to the frequenters of that Park by their lose and laseivlous commuter. Yet nothing was done to remedy the evil. Invariably Mr. Lynch would order these persons to have admission in the Bureau when I had ordered their discharge. To give my opinion freely and frankly I will state that the Commission, while was a member, was inefficient, indicators, in the commission of the Williams & Guion line testified that a member of the maintain of the will state that the Commission, while was a member, was inefficient, indicators to need the diministion, while the commission. At the commission of the Williams & Guion line testified the was a member, or a considered in this scenario of the commission. At the commission of the Williams & Guion line testified that the commission of the Williams & Guion line testified that the commission of the Williams & Guion line testified the was a function of the disconnent of the Commission of the Williams & Guion a conversation with Mr. Casserly should be predicted to the commission over to me to run, leaving the head money at \$1.50.1 was simply interested that the commission over to the corn, leaving the head money at \$1.50.1 was simply interested to the force and any effect of the commission over to the first dissension in the Board mose before I because a member of it. It grew out of a reliations difference amount the political conditions when almost the political conditions with a minor of the commissioners. On March 17, 1874, I officed a resolution which aimed to make lainty and the commissioners of the manter to a vote, but three of the Commissioners of the manter to a vote, but three of the commissioners of the manter to a vote, but three of the commissioners of the manter to a vote, but three of the commissioners of the manter to a vote, but three of the commissioners of the manter to a vote, but three of the commissioners of the manter to a vote, but three of the commissioners of the manter to a vote, but three of the commissioners of the manter to a vote, but three of the commissioners of the manter to a vote, but thre loose and lascivious conduct. Yet nothing was done to PURCHASE OF SUPPLIES.

had invariably returned for support by the Commis-

I should think that with the head money at \$1.50 the grants should arrive annually. Mr. Bergen, in my tained goods at the lowest prices. I am satisfied that when the purchaser is a man of integrity it is better to purchase in the open market than by contract. He fore 1874 coal was purchased without being weighed by the Commissioners, I insisted that we should weigh it and not take the coal dealer's word for the quantity. A pair of scales was finally purchased. The second cargo after the purchase fell short of the weight which the coal dealer claimed to give us in safficient quantity to pay for the whole cost of the scales. In Jane, 1874, I offer d a resolution that, while coal could be fought at a low flaure, an immediate purchase for a year's use on Ward's Island should be made. A committee was appointed to purchase the first of the scales of the scales of the scales of the scales of the scales. It was not actually bought until the following betober. It was offered us in Jane at \$5.65 per ten, and the difference between what it would have cost if purchased at that time and what it actually cost when bought in betober amounted to sometaing ever \$1,200. I don't know the reason for the delay, and never could find out. The Committee had quite as much money in Jane as in October. fore 1874 coal was purchased without being

the reason for the delay, and never count flad out. The Committee had quite as much money in June as in October.

I believe that if the Commission followed the law under which they exist their flauncial difficulties would have been avoided and their analits placed upon a substantial basis. They should not consider themselves required to take care of abic-bodied persons who are simply lary and will not vork. Seven thousand two handred and sixteen immigrants have been cared for during the past lave years by the Emigration Commission. These meta have received care for 216,918 days and have cost the Commission about \$125,000. The steamship companies are hable under the law for every dollar of this amount. They have given bonds for all the expenses incurred by this class of humigrant and are legally hable for the full amount, yet not the slightest effort has been made by the Commission to enforce its claim. I have often urged that the companies should be sued, but have been put off by the assertion that it would take 15 years of hitgation. The Commission should not be held accountable for convicts in penticuliaries. I don't toink that the county bulls were ever properly andited by the Commission; I never saw one during the two years I was a member of the Finance Committee. The manner in which they were audited was simply scandalous. Claims for \$25,000 or \$30,000 were passed without scrutiny, and bills were rushed through in a few minutes before the meetings of the Board. I think the Commission should consist of a less number of persons than at preside the receiver of the German and Irra positions as the members of the Commission should consist of a less number of persons than at presidence should not be members of the Commission.

They represent only their separate nationalities. I find in the report of 1875 among the items of indebtedness nearly \$8,500 to the New-York hospitals, and \$7,000 additional to similar institutions in Brooklyn, Rochester, Syracase, and other places in this State. It seems to me that these claims are illegitimate. The invalids in this vicinity should be taken to Ward's Island, where the Commissioners could provide for them at their own expense. The incilities for transportation are always at hand, and there is ample room for all who may be in need of assistance. It is wrong for the Commissioners to pay for prisoners' board at the Tombs and Black, well's Island. I believe that they paid the expenses of Jack Reynolds's hanging.

Mr. Stephensen considered that the work on the Lunatic Asylum building has been done poorly. He refused to sign the carpenters' bill, because the work had not been properly finished. The cost of this building was excessive, the cuttre expense amounting to nearly \$190,000. At the time the building was put up it could have been daplicated for 60 cents on a dollar. Mr. Stephenson gave an account of the contention in the Board in regard to religious exercises upon Ward's Island, when the chapel was used by the Catholics, and the Protestants met in a room in the Nursery. He also spoke of the disorganizing influence created by one of the Commissioners sending a man away from Ward's Island, for good reasons, and the others afterward sending him back there again.

Mr. Stephenson said that he believed that the Board's

there again.

Mr. Stephenson said that he believed that the Board's first duty was to the State, and the next to the immigrants. The main reason for forming this Board was to protect the State from the incursion of paragers from foreign lands. Every care should be given to the immigrant, and that work has been well done. The State should not be taxed to support immigrants.

LEGISLATION CONCERNING HEAD MONEY. The witness said that he understood that Mr. Wakeman had been to Albany to defeat legislation in respect to an increase of the commutation. He added that he met Bernard Casserly in Albany this year. Mr. Casserly was decidedly opposed to an increase of the head money. witness said that he supposed that Mr. Casserly was In Albany at his own expense. He had known that he was there in the employment of the steamship companies, although Mr. Casserly had been active in his opposi ion to any increase of the commutation. Mr. Stephenson had been in Albany twice in the session, and had seen Mr. Casserly there each time. The witness had signed the report recommending an increase of the head money, because he considered that it was disgraceful to tax the State \$300,000 for the support of the humigrants. Although opposed to a permanent increase of the head money, he favored putting it at \$2, instead of \$1.50, for three years. He took the ground that it was a tax upon the steamship companies, and not upon the lumingrant. the steamship companies, although Mr. Casserly had

timit it was a tax upon the steamship companies, and not upon the immigrant.

In answer to questions put by ex-Gov, Alvord, Mr. Stephenson said that he did not believe that it would be for the State's interest to abolish the Emigration Commission. He believed that the Commissioners should receive a salary for their work. He also believed that if the head money was raised to \$2.50 it would not decrease the number of arrivals in this port. The emigrant is induced to come to this port in a great measure because of the protection and facilities for obtaining work that are afforded by the Commissioners of Emigranion. Mr. Stephenson closed his testimony by saying that, first, the Commission should be conducted as a private business; second, the affairs should be in as few hands as possible; and third, the Commissioners should be removed from the possibinty of avoiding responsibilities by being paid for their services. The Committee adjourned until 10:30 a. m. to-day.

HE ASSERTS THAT HE HAD NO CONNECTION WITH THE DISBURSEMENT OF MONEY TO INFLUENCE THE REDUCTION OF HEAD MONEY.

Sir: In these dull times when sensations are at a premium I presume it is more than ordinarily difficult for newspapers to be just. Otherwise THE TRIBUNE would not have made the mistake of asserting that the Castle Garden connected me in any way with the alleged disbursement of money in the lobby at Albany for the purpose of effecting a reduction of the head money. The testimony shows nothing of the kind, for the excellent reason that nothing of the kind could be At the time this reduction was effected I was an officer of the Endgrant Commission, as fore, have acted as THE TRIBUNE does me the honor to suppose, without a gross breach of official trust, of which I am, I hope, incapable. I believed then, as I believe now, that \$1 50 head money would furnish a fund which the emigrant establishment. I believe that any increase would be detrimental to the interests of the port, and, rightly considered, of the Emgrant Commission itself. With these views, and with my long experience and knowledge of the subject, I should have been derelict in my duty as a citizen determined to find the wrong, if any, wherever it essions of the Legislature.

In conclusion, if the columns of THE TRIBUNE may be supposed to derive any additional luster from the exquisite humor of the allusion to ten-cent men, I do not gradge it, although gentlemen are apt to use a different

New-York, July 22, 1875

the bankers had a banquet this evening. It is cenerally considered that the Convention, in action and represent-ation, was a failure, and that little is to be anticipated

PROSECUTION OF THE WHISKY FRAUDS.

SUPERVISOR HAWLEY'S OBSERVATIONS IN THE WEST -NO THOUGHT OF COMPROMISE,

Lucian Hawley, Supervisor of Internal Revenne for this district, who returned from St. Louis about a month ago, where he had been sent by Secretary Bristow to aid in the investigation of the whisky frauds in the Secretary to prosecute the cases now begun to the bitter end. If the men who have committed frands can be reached and punished by a vigorous enforcement of the law it will be done. "Unfortunately, there must be a good deal of dealy in this matter," he continued, "as the Court will not meet again in St. Louis until November bext. The Government has retained the best talent in the State to assist the District Attorney, and from my own knowledge of the men, I am very confident that everything will be pressed as fast as possible. No good results can be obtained by a compromise. The firm of Beavis & Frayer of St. Louis, which is the leading whisky house in that city belonging to the Ring, compromised win the Government only a year ago by paying \$40,000, but it did no good. Nothing short of righly enforcing the law can stop the practice of selling winsky without paying the tax. The honest dealers in St. Louis fully realize this fact, and I never saw happier faces than they were the morning after the course adopted by the Government became known there. I do not know that there is any combination among the honest dealers, but from what I saw at different times while in the West 1 have been led to taink such an organization piny exist, It is unquestionany true that either they will fave to quit the business of a stop must be put to the enormous frauds of the past."

A LIBEL SUIT AGAINST GEORGE WILKES. SARATOGA, N. Y., July 22.-H. P. McGrath has brought a suit against George Wilkes, for damages in the sum of \$25,000, for the publication of a certain article in last week's Spirit of the Times. The papers

were served this afternoon. Judge Bocnes will hold Mr. Wilkes to bail in the sum of \$2,500.

INDIAN FRAUDS.

DEPARTURE OF THE SPECIAL COMMIS-

MARSH'S EVIDENCE.

SIONERS. TESTIMONY TO BE TAKEN AT GMAHA IF WITNESSES CAN BE SECURED-INFORMAL EXAMINATION OF AN EYE-WITNESS OF FRAUDS AT RED CLOUD-NECESSITY OF KEEPING PRIVATE SOME OF PROF.

The Special Commissioners who were selected to investigate the charges of Prof. Marsh, and whose powers were extended so that they will take cognizance of any frands which may be found to exist at the Indian agencies, started upon their Western tour last evening. Ex-Gov. Fletcher, the Chairman of the Commission, left New-York at 5 p. m., while Mr. Harris and Mr. Faulkner did not go until 812 p. m. Messrs. Harris and Faulkner will go directly to Omaha by the way of Chicago, but as ex-Gov. Fletcher wished to stop with his family at St. Louis a few hours, he went away on an earlier train, and will meet the other Commissioners at Omaha. Whether they will begin the examination of witnesses there or proceed at once to the Indian agencies will

depend upon the case with which important witnesses may be found. Yesterday afternoon there was an informal examination by the Commissioners of Mr. Fox, a correspondent of The New-York Herald, who visited the Red Cloud Agency a short time before Prof. Marsh was there. Mr. Fox stated that he would confirm all the statements which had been made by him in The Herold, and cave the names of a number of witnesses whose testimony he said would be of value. He also gave information concerning a distribution of beef which he witnessed, when cattle which could not have weighed over 850 pounds were rated

at a weight of 1,050 pounds. Prof. Marsh said yesterday that there was nothing new to be given the public. The points in his examination which were not included in his published statement it was necessary to keep private; otherwise the Indian Ring would be on its guard, and the evidence which was of prime importance would not be elicited. He will leave New-York for his home in New-Haven this morang.

A LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE INVESTI-GATING COMMISSION.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sin: In the hurry of my preparation for leaving for the West this evening, I have not had time to look over all the daily papers; but so far as I have read their articles this morning on the subject of the investigation in which we are engaged, I find that they fail to give correctly my statements made to the reporters. In consequence of the limited capacity of our rooms we were not able to admit the reperters during our examinations of witnesses; they flocked to us in such numbers that we would have been compelled to "hire a hall" if we admitted them. Of course we would not discriminate; if we admitted any, we would have to admit ail. Under these circumstances, I have endeavored to give to the gentlemen representing the press all the information we possibly could in the short and hurried conversations we have had with them.

I cannot now undertake to correct all the errors into which they have fallen in attempting to detail these conversations, by specific reference to each of them, but will merely say, by way of a general correction, that I have only expressed the opinion that it seemed to me, from what we have gathered here, that the supplies and annuty goods shipped from the East were of quantity and quality corresponding to samples upon which bids were made and accepted. I have also stated that we go West to begin the examination there, and to follow it back here, may be, and to fix it where it belongs. Both the Secretary of the Interior and Commis sioner Smith have desired us, while in the discharge of our other duties, to examine carefully the charges and insimuations of Prof. Marsh, so far as they affect the Secretary of the Interior and BERNARD CASSERLY. the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and to report The following is the testimony of witnesses given clearly and explicitly on all the charges made dibefore the Legislative Committee on Tuesday, so far rectly or inferentially by Prof. Marsh's statement, tion so far as the evidence and facts we may gather shall warrant or require. We are in this matter the servants of no branch or department of the Government, but represent the people of the Republic in this investigation, and mean faithfully to perform our duty to them, and to do exact justice to their officers, servants, and agents who may be madicated. Respectfully, THOMAS C. FLETCHER.

Fifth Avenue Hotel, July 22, 1875.

DISAPPEARANCE OF CANAL RECORDS.

DOCUMENTS REARING ON THE DENISON CONTRACTS

ALBANY, N. Y., July 22.-Painful rumors are in circulation here in reference to the disappearance of important records from the office of the Division and Resident Engineers of the Eastern Division of the Canal. The records relate specially to some of the contracts of Mr. H. D. Denison, who is now under sentence for contempt for refusing to produce his own books before the Canal Investigating Commission. It would be premature to undertake to datermine at present what persons are compromised by this disappearance.

THE NATIONAL CENTENNIAL.

THE SWISS TO BE HANDSOMELY REPRESENTED. Washington, July 22.-The Hon, Horace mitted to the Secretary of State two copies of the late message of the Federal Council to the Federal Assembly in reference to the United States Centennial. It asks for a credit of 250,000 francs to aid in defraying the expenses of the Swiss representation. A bill accompanying the message provides for a general committee and for five subordinate committees, the latter of whom are coarged with the duty of making such a choice of articles for exhibition as will give a just idea of the National industry. This measure was adopted by a vote of 58 in the aftermative to 9 in the negative. The action of the National Council was concurred in by the Council of States, and the buil has become a law. Mr. Rubles says: "The appropriation I regard as a liberal one for a small State like Switzerland. It indicates not only the importance when is attached to the Philadelpina Exhibition, but the cordial friendship which is jett by the Swiss Government and the people toward the United States." charged with the duty of making such a choice of articles

THE FIRST FOREIGN NATION BREAKS GROUND. PHILADELPHIA, July 22.-The English Commissioners to the Centennial Exhibition have broken ground for the erection of their bandings, four in numing operations. The Japanese Commissioners now in this city are preparing to build, and structures will official requirement for space at the Exhibition was re-ceived to-day by cable, and calls for 32,000 square fect in the main building, and over 21,000 in the art gal-lery. This is an increase of one-third over the original reservation. shortly be begun for Sweden and Morocco. Austria's

A TURKISH BAZAAR AND CAFE TO BE BUILT. Gregoire Aristarchi, the Turkish Minister, writes from Saratoga to the Secretary of State as follows His Excellency Caboli Pasha, Minister of Conmerce, transmits to me the plan of a building which it is proposed to creet in the park of the Exhibition, to be used as an antiquarian bazaar and Turkish collectionse. He begs me to inform him by telegraph whether it is approved by the Director-General.

The pian of the building accompanies the letter.

A NEW RAILROAD FROM BOSTON TO LYNN. Boston, July 22.-The Boston, Revere Beach, and Lynn Narrow Gauge Ralfroad, between this city and Lynn, has just been completed, and was formally opened to-day. An excursion party to Lynn left at noon, and at the latter place participated in a jubil e danner, in honor of the event, given by the citizens of Lynn.

FOREIGN NEWS.

VIOLENT SCENE IN THE BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE PREMIER ANNOUNCES THAT THE GOVERNMENT ABANDONS THE MERCHANTS' SHIPPING BILL-MR. PLIMSOLL DENOUNCES THE GOVERNMENT-HE USES STRONG LANGUAGE AND GESTICULATES WILDLY-MR. DISEARLI MOVES FOR HIS RE-MOVAL-THE SPEAKER CALLS UPON HIM TO RE-TRACT, BUT HE WITHDRAWS WITHOUT DOING SO. LONDON, Thursday, July 22, 1875.

In the House of Commons this afternoon Mr. Disraeli announced that the Government had abandoned the Merchants' Shipping bill for this session He expressed the hope that the session would be closed on the 10th or 12th of August, or possibly at an earlier date.

Mr. Plimsoll took the floor and delivered a speech in which he violently attacked the Government. He said the consequence of the abandonment of the bill would be the destruction of thousands of lives. He spoke vehemently and excitedly, using extraordinary epithets, stamping his feet and gesticulating wildly, setting the House in an uproar.

Mr. Plimsoll added that he was determined to un mask these villains. In reply to the Speaker, he said he applied that expression to members of the House, and refused to withdraw it.

Mr. Disraeli moved that Mr. Plimsoll be removed from the House.

The Speaker ordered Mr. Plimsoll to withdraw his remarks, but the latter left the Chamber, shaking his fist at the Government benches as he went out. The House then began discussion as to what action it was proper to take in regard to Mr. Plimsoli's conduet. Several speakers urged his excitability as an

excuse for his offense. The debate on the subject was adjourned until Thursday next. Mr. Sullivan after Mr. Plimsoll had left the Chamber, apologetically hinted that he was momentarily

It is rumored that there will be fresh trouble in the House when the motion to abandon the Merchants' Shipping bill and proceed with the Agricultural Holdings bill comes up.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE AFFAIR-MR, PLIM-SOLL APPEALS STRONGLY TO THE GOVERNMENT -HE CHARGES THAT MR, BATES AND OTHER MEMBERS SENT OUT UNSEAWORTHY SHIPS-

MORE TUMELT PEARED. The scene in the House of Commons this afteroon, caused by the violent speech of Mr. Plimsoll, was unparalleled. Mr. Plimsoll first earnestly implored the Government not to send thousands of persons to undeserved and unhallowed graves through the conduct of shipowners of murderous tendencies. and gave notice that he would ask, on Tuesday next, whether certain vessels which had been lost, entailing great sacrifice of life, belonged to Mr. Bates, member for Plymouth.

MR. BATES, ONE OF THE MEMBERS ASSAILED, ASSERTS THAT THE SHIPS HE LOST WERE ALL SOUND-TWO LIBERAL MEMBERS PROTEST AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT'S COURSE.

Mr. Bates subsequently made a personal explanation in regard to the remarks of Mr. Plimsoll concerning himself. He acknowledged that he had lost five ships during the last two years, but said they were well equipped, were classed A No. 1 at Lloyd's, and were only insured for part of their value. He expressed pity for Mr. Plimsoll, who, he said, was not responsible for his actions.

Messrs, T. E. Smith, Liberal member for Tynemonth, and Mr. Rathbone, Liberal member for Liverpool, protested against the Government's course. They declared that the suspense and uncertainty which would be produced by the withdrawal of the Merchants' Shipping bill would be injurious to the this sitting.

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT. THE DIFFICULTIES WITH BURMAN APPROACHING

SETTLEMENT.

London, Thursday, July 22.

and substantial agreement on the Constitution had been reached. But one point in the preamble remained to be discussed to morrow, when the Consti-

tation would be made public.

The next meeting of the Council will be held in Edinburgh in the Summer of 1876, and the succeeding one in the United States.

THE REY, DR. M'COSH PRESIDES OVER THE COUNCIL

-HE DESCRIBES THE PROGRESS MADE TOWARD UNION-THE ALLIANCE UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED.

Losnos, Thursday July 22, 1875.
The Rev. Dr. McCosh, President of Princeton College, presided over the Presbyterian Council. He made a speech to-night, in which he eloquently traced the progress of the idea in favor of union. He described his original suggestion at Philadelphia in regard to it, and the cordial reception of the scheme in Americs, which calminated in the success of 1873, when a meeting of the Evangelical Alliance, such as was only possible in the United tween distinguished men, who declared the accomplishment of the scheme one of the desires of their hearts. With regard to the Constitution, he might say that the Council had agreed to take the consensus of the Reformed Church. The objects of the Alliance settled, the Council would consider the question of the general interest of the community, seek the welfare of weak, oppressed churches, collect and distribute information about the church, and entertain all subjects connected with the work of evangelization. Resolutions favoring the Alliance were unanimously passed.

THE FRENCH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY. THE RECESS ADOPTED BY A LARGE MAJORITY.

PARTS, Thursday, July 22, 1875.
The National Assembly to-day, by a vote of 470 against 155, agreed to adjourn from the 4th of Appust to the 16th of November, not to the 6th of November, as was agreed upon by the Committee a few days ago. Many deputies abstained from

THE STEAMER ABBOTSFORD OF PHILA-DELPHIA.

THE VESSEL STILL ASHORE IN CWMMAES BAY-HOPES OF HER SAFETY ENTERTAINED.

LONDON, Thursday, July 22, 1875.

There is no change in the position of the steamship Abbotsford ashore in Cwmmacs Bay, Wales. The agents of the line tatak she will float off on the next

THE STEAMER EXAMINED BY A DIVER-LITTLE DAMAGE FOUND. PHILADELPHIA, July 22.—The agents of the American line in this city have received the following dis-

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, July 22-2 p. botsford, ashore in Cwmmaes Bay, reports that the only damage visible is the garboard streak started near the

foremast. If the weather continues moderate it is ex-

pected the vessel will be got off. LIGHTERS SENT TO TAKE OF THE CARGO-THE FOR-WARD COMPARTMENT ALONE FULL OF WATER.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, July 22, 1875. Lighters have been sent to the steamship Abbotsford to take off her cargo. The forward compart-ment is full of water, but the others are tight. Steampumps have also been sent. There are still hopes of saving the vessel.

THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION. THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS RECOMMEND GOV-

ERNMENT AID.

London, Thursday, July 22, 1875. A deputation from the Royal Academy of Arts to-day waited upon the Duke of Richmond, Lord President of the Council, and Lord Cairns, Lord High Chancellor, and urged in the interest of British art the advisability of the Government defraying the expenses of the transportation of paintings to the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition.

Sir Stafford H. Northcote promised that attention should

THE BRITISH INUNDATIONS. HEAVY FLOOD AT BURTON-ON-TRENT.

LONDON, Thursday, July 22, 1875. There is a flood at Burton-on-Trent, and the water in the river is still rising. A part of the town is

The Great Eastern Railway between St. Ives, County of Huntingdon, and Swanesey, County of Cambridge, a distance of 31g miles, is submerged and traffic is stopped.

DESTRUCTIVE RAIN STORMS IN SILESIA. EERLIN, Thursday, July 22, 1875. The town of Warmbrum and vicinity, in

Silesia, has been visited by very beavy rain storm Bridges, houses, and crops were destroyed.

THE DIRECT CABLE ENTERPRISE. INFORMATION DENIED TO STOCKHOLDERS. London, Thursday, July 22, 1875.

The Times of this morning, in its financial article, condemns the silence of the managers of the Direct United States Cuble in regard to the line, and says that inquiries of its stockholders meet with a blank refusal to impart information.

GENERAL POLITICAL NEWS.

THE MARYLAND DEMOCRATS. A NIGHT OF WORDS IN THE STATE CONVENHION-A

SHORT ADJOURNMENT AT DAYBREAK-JOHN LEE THE RIVAL TEAMS TRATERNIZE-THE CAPTAIN OF CARROLL OF HOWARD FOR GOVERNOR-A HARD MONEY PLATFORM ADOPTED. Baltimore, July 22 .- The Democratic State

Convention remained in continuous session last night until nearly daylight. No vote was reached on any of the nominations. About 1 a. m. Thos. G. Keating of Queen Anne's County was installed as permanent Chairman of the Convention. The whole night was spent in fliibustering. Motions to adjourn were made repeatedly and were regularly voted down, no rules having yet been adopted for the guidance of the Convention. Dilatory and other motions were made, and the discussions to which they gave rise took a wide range and waxed hotter and hotter as the hours moved on. During the fillbuster ing Mr. Freamer of Washington County, a leader of the Hamilton men, openly charged that bribes of \$1,000 in one case and \$500 and an office in another had been offered to two delegates to secure their vote for Mr. Car roll. Mr. Fenton, a Carroll delegate, retorted by saying that a Baltimore City delegate had been off-red a bribe in money to vote for Mr. Hamilton, which was spurned by the delegate. No one supposes this bribe was offered with the knowledge of Mr. Hamilton, nor was any caudidate or his advocates responsible for what was done by outsiders. At times the greatest confusion prevailed in the Convention. The discussion finally became so ex-cited that John Ritchie, a recognized leader of Mr. Hamilton's friends, threatened to withdraw from the Convention if the majority insisted on forcing a vote at At 4:30 a. m. the Hon. Stevenson Archer announced

that if the Hamilton men would agree to adopt the rules of the last House of Delegates of Maryland, so far as appheable to the Convention, the Carroll men would agree to an adjournment until 10:30 a.m. This was agreed to, and the Convention adjourned till 10:30 a. m

At 10:50 a. m. the Convention was again called to In the House of Commons this evening, Lord order. A Committee on Resolutions was again catted to order. A Committee on Resolutions was appointed. Mr. Hamilton, Under Secretary of State for India, in reply to an interrogation, declared to submit the of a candidate for Governor, in accordance with the uncorrespondence in regard to the difficulties with derstanding made this morning. This was opposed by

correspondence in regard to the difficulties with Burnab, but said he hoped that they would be anicably adjusted.

Mr. Disaraeli stated that the Conservatives, at their meeting to-day, adopted some resolutions which it was unnecessary to explain.

THE PRESBYTERIAN COUNCIL.
SUBSTANTI L AGREEMENT ATTAINED ON THE CONSTITUTION—COUNCILS TO BE HELD SUCCESSIVELY IN EDINBUGGH AND THE UNITED STATES.

In the Presbyterian Council to night the Chairman said that in private conferences a manimons and substantial agreement on the Constitution had

Convention.
The following is the platform, which was reported from

Convention.
The following is the platform, which was reported from Committee and manifolmsly adopted by the Convention:

First: We do hereby declare our unfailtering devotion to those cardinal principles of republican government enunciated by Thomas Jefferson in language so clear that it cannot be improved, to wit: "Equal and exact justice to all men of whatever state or persuadon, religious or political; the support of the State Governments in all their rights, as the most competent administrations for our demestic concerns and the preservation of the General Government in its whole constitutional vigor, as the successment in the preservation of the General Government in its whole constitutional vigor, as the successment of our peace at none and safety abroad; the supremacy of the civil over the military authority; economy in the public expenses, that histor may be lightly burdened; the homest payment of our debts, and the sacred preservation of the public expensery in the public case. that moor may be lightly directory, the lowest popular of our debts, and the sacred preservation of the public faith; the diffusion of information, and the arraignment of all abuses at the bur of public reason; freedom of religion; freedom of the press; freedom of the person, under the protection of the labeas corpus, and trial by jury impartially selected."

Second: Piedged to this creed of political faith, we do forture resolve that we protest against the burdens of a

jury impuritally selected."

Second: Piedged to time creed of political faith, we do further reselve that we protest against the burdens of a high protective tarbit, as needless exactions from a peeple aircody infolcably oppressed by a gigantia national debt; and that we insist that the fariff be so regulated as to provide only a sufficient revenue for general uses, and not for the purpose of chricking the few at the expense of the many; that we protest against the multiplication of Federal offices, the assignment to them of unusually high salaries, and the abuses of Federal patronage which tend to dward the Eastes and to corrupt free institutions. Third: That agriculture, annualectures, and commerce should be the equal care of well-regulated governments; obstructions to any of them should be removed, but no favoritism should be extended to either at the expense of the others; that labor and capital air mutually dependent, and equal jurice demands that legislation should, as far as practicable, barmonize their conflicts, and prevent the other.

Fourth: That we protest against any increase of the circulating currency, but demand that such measures be circulating currency, but demand that such measures be

circulating currency, but demand that such measures be adopted by Congress as will result in the resumption of specie payment at the earliest possible moment. Firth: That we are opposed to the granting of subsidies to railroad or steamship companies or other monopoles, as any arrantable in law, corrupting in tendency, and ut-terly subversive of the principles of good republican government.

government.

The sixth resolution treats of the administration of

L. Q. C. LAMAR RENOMINATED TO CONGRESS. MEMPHIS, Tenu., July 22-The Appeal's spechal from Corinth, Miss., says the Democratic Convention for the 1st District of Mississippi met to-day. Lacius Q. C. Lamar was renominated by acclamation as a candidate for Congress. Faily 5,000 persons were present. Mr. Lamar made an eloquent speech, after which the following resolution was unanimously adopted. which the fellowing resolution was unanimously adopted, Resolved, That we are opposed to the formation of par-ties among the people of this state founded upon differ-ence of race of color, and we cordially invoke the union of good citizens of every race and color, in patrioise efforts to deteat the present State Administration and its supporters at the next election, and to secure to an the blessings of honest and capable government.

Омана, Neb., July 22.-The Republican State Convention of Nebraska has been called to meet at Kear ney Junction, Sept. 15. There will be 117 delegates to it.

THE HEALTH OF KEY WEST IMPROVING. KEY WEST, July 22 .- The yellow fever epidemic here has expended its force. No new decided cases have occurred in five days. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE ELCHO SHIELD.

THE IRISH TEAM VICTORS.

THE ENGLISH WIN AT THE FIRST, THE IRISH AT THE SECOND, AND THE SCOTCH AT THE THIED RANGE -TOTAL SCORE : THE IRISH, 1,506; THE SCOTCH. 1,503; THE ENGLISH, 1,502-INTENSE INTEREST EVINCED IN THE RESULT-THE AMERICANS SCORE FOR THE IRISH AND SUPERINTEND THEIR

SHOOTING. LONDON, Thursday, July 22, 1875. The attendance at the Wimbledon meeting early

to-day was small. The match for the Elcho Chaflenge Shield is being shot. The ranges in this contest are 800, 900, and 1,000 yards. The possible team score at such range is 600 points.

The shooting at the 800-yard range was as follows: The English Eight scored 515, the Irishmen 502, and the Scotchmen 498.

4:30 P. M.-A dispatch just received from Wimble don says the match for the Elcho Challenge Shield is half finished. The Irish Team is slightly ahead, while the Scotchmen are considerably behind, 5 P. M .- The shooting at the second range for the

Eleho Shield is finished. The Irish Eight scored 527; the Scotchmen, 511, and the Englishmen, 504. A victory for the Irish Team is now believed to be The American riflemen are keeping the targets for

the Irishmen, and superintending their shooting, There has been a considerable increase in the attendance of spectators since this morning. More interest in the match is also manifested. 6:30 P. M.-A dispatch just received from Wimble-

don, timed 6 o'clock p. m., says the match is nearly over. The Irishmen are 17 points ahead of the Scotch team, who are one point in advance of the Englishmen. Intense excitement now prevails. 7 P. M.-The match for the Elcho shield is over,

was 1.506. The total of the Scotchmen was 1.503. and that of the Englishmen 1,502. Only during the shooting at the 1,000 yards range were the contestants favored with bright

and the Irish eight have won it. Their total score

The scores made at each range were as follows

| S00 | 990 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 |

THE SCOTCH TEAM COMPLIMENTS THE AMERICAN -- COL. GILDERSLEEVE INVITES THE RIFLE TRAME OF ALL NATIONS TO PHILADELPHIA-LORD WHARNCLIFFE RESPONDS APPROVINGLY-THE CANADIANS WIN THE KALAPORE CUP.

LONDON, Thursday, July 22, 1875
After the victory of the Irishmen, Wells, captain of the English Eight, called for cheers for the Irish Team, which were given. Abereom, captain of the Irish Eight, spoke in response and called for cheers for the Scotch Eight. Dunlap, captain of that team, in speaking, complimented the American Team and

Col. Gildersleeve, Capitain of the American Teau returned his thanks for the favorable remarks about his country. In regard to the hope that had been expressed that an American team would compete an Wimbledon in 1876, he said :

E. We are to have at Philadelphia in that year a National Cententhal celebration, and we invite the rifle teams of the civilized world to a friendly contest there. Should that be accomplished you will see an American team at Wimbledon in 1877. Lord Wharneliffe said he hoped the English, Scotch, and Irish ridemen would be represented at Philadel-

In a match at Wimbledon to-day between English and Canadian ritlemen for the Kolapore Cup, at 200, 500, and 600 yards range, the Canadians won by 34

RECEPTION OF THE NEWS IN NEW-YORK. UNIVERSAL IMPRESSION THAT THE AMERICANS WOULD HAVE WON THE ELCHO SHIELD IF THEY HAD COMPETED-COMPARISON OF SCORES AT CREEDMOOR, DOLLYMOUNT, AND WIMBLEDON-

ESCORT TO THE AMERICAN TEAM.

The feeling in New-York over the news that the Irish Team had won the Eicho Shield was one of rejolding, not only because of the sympathy which the events of the past three weeks have aroused for them, but also because of the argument generally made that, as t have been the victors in this contest had they been alin Broadway, there were received during the day disby a calculation based upon the scores made heretofore, how badly the winners of the Eleho Saield would 1.503, and 1.502 points, respectively, with the new style of target, which caused a gain of 20 per cent over the old

marksmen admission to the trial, more than they cared to confess.

The officers of the 12th Regiment, N. G., held a special meeting at the Armory, at Forty-thrides, and Broadway, on Wednesday evenling, at which it was decided to tender an escort to the American Rifle Team on its return from England. Lieut.-Sol. Cruzer, Capt. Van Rensselaer, and Lieut. Kirby were appointed a committee to confer with the Reception Committee of the National Rifle Association. The following dispatch was sent to the Team:

Col. H. A. Gillenissaners, Captain American Team,
Loudon: Board of officers 12th Regiment tender escort, and congratulate the team on its brilliant success. We are proud of our two regimental representatives, Gilder sieeve and Fulton.

John Walth, Celonel.

BUSINESS FAILURES.

GEO. H. LANE & CO. OF BOSTON. Bostos, July 22 .- The Herald states that the well-known clothing house of Geo. ii. Lane & Co. of this city have suspended.

JOSHUA GETCHELL OF EXETER, N. H. Exeres, July 22.-Joshua Getchell, formerly

DISASTROUS END TO A SCIENTIFIC EXPERIMENT. CINCINNATI, July 22 -At Newark, Ohio, tonight, a test was to be made of a fire-extinguisher. A which was to be set on fire for the purposes of experi the preparations it prematurely took fire and an explo-sion ensued terribly burning D. C. Winegardner, Mayor of the city; the Hon. J. B. Jones; Charles Hamilton, Sirect Commissioner; a bridge contractor from Toledo, and 15 or 20 men and boys. Some of the latter are fataily burned.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE OTOLOGISTS.

PROVIDENCE, July 22.—The American Otological Society held its annual meeting in Newport yester day. The following officers were recleeted: President, Dr. St. John Roosa; Vice-President, Dr. C. J. Blake Secretary, J. Orne Greene. Papers were read by Dr. C. J. Biake of Boston, Dr. Arthur - atnewson of Brooklyn, Dr. Strawbridge of Philadelphia, Dr. Roosa of New-York, and others. The meeting adjourned to meet in New-York in September, 1876.

DAMAGING RAIN-STORM IN THE OHIO VALLEY CINCINNATI, July 22.-Reports from the en tire length of the Onio Valley to-night show that one of the heaviest rain-falls of the season has occurred. It is estimated that 10,000 zeres of corn in the Wabash bot-tons are under water. The Wabash River is rising rap dly. Gract lamage to the crops must necessarily re-sult from bins storm.